

Front panel diagram

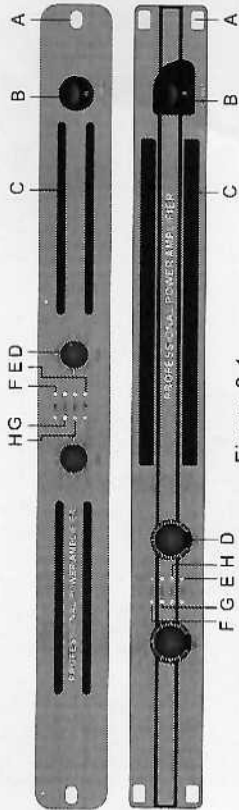


Figure 3.1

A. Rack mounting hole:

This hole is used to install the power amplifier into the professional rack.

B. power switch:

Standby or working state (I is on state, O is off state).

C. Air inlet:

The air flow is from front to back to realize the heat dissipation system of equipment products.

D. Gain regulator:

Two black knob volume controllers independently control the volume gain of a channel.

E. Power LED:

The green LED lights up when the power amplifier is in standby and working states.

F. Led fault:

Red LED, this light is on when the power amplifier is turned on. When the power amplifier works normally, the light goes out.

This red light may also be on when the power amplifier is working under the following conditions:

1. Power amplifier power supply overheating protection
2. Power amplifier power supply overcurrent protection
3. Power amplifier output port short circuit
4. Front stage DC input
5. Power amplifier damaged

G. Clipping led:

Each channel has a yellow LED, The signal distortion of the power amplifier is flickering

Rear panel diagram



Figure 4.1

A. Power input interface:

Professional matching power cord (original matching) shall be used

B. Cooling outlet:

Realize the forced air convection outlet from front to back

C. Signal output interface:

Realize the signal input interface of another power amplifier in series

D. 4-pole speaker output interface:

These two interfaces (+ 1 and - 1) are used. The interface of channel a can be used in bridge mode Output port of (+ 1, - 2).

E. Signal input interface:

Audio signal input interface

F. Mode change-over switch:

Mode conversion switch: it is used for stereo, parallel and bridge mode conversion
remarks:

BRIDGE
PARALLEL

When the switch is pressed, it is in parallel and bridge mode

STEREO

The switch pops up in stereo mode (and factory mode)